IRELAND'S SORRY PLIGHT. LANDLORDS THINK IT NEVER WAS WORSE

A POLICY OF IMB CILITY "-LORD ABERDERN'S INDIAN TOUR-LORD ROSEBERY-LADY COLIN CAMPBELL'S TRIUMPH-THE LAUREATE'S NEW VOLUME.

[BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.] Copyright, 1885, North American Cable News Co.
LONDON, Dec. 14.—An Irish laudlord of high tharacter and position tel's me that Ireland never, from the lan llords' point of view, was in worse condition than now. They would have known what to expect had Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule bill passed, and whatever may be their political ppinions, there are few Irish land-owners who would not have rejoiced at the opportunity to turn over their estates to somebody else. They would have been content, however, had the present Government adopted what they think to be the only alternative policy and adhered to it; but now nobody knows whether they have a policy: nor whose it is. Lord Randolph Churchill is leader to-day, Lord Salisbury to-morrow. Lord Hicks Beach the next. decision." says the landlord whom I quote. "is a policy of imbecility." He insists that Dublin in fact, officials of the Queen who hold their Cast'e could easily have checkmated Mr. Dillon's plan of campaign at the start, or could do so even Majesty's representative. In point of fact and now if it would act with decision. Wherever the Government give the landlords help, opposition collarses: but no landlord knows whether he can re'y on their help or not. They give it here and refuse it there in circumstances practically identical. The tenants, he declares, have shown great reluctance to adopt the plan of Mr. Dillon and Mr. O'Brien and other leade's are really discouraged; but the Government strengthen their to be that any colonial legislature had the power han's and tolerate them, and allow Mr. Dillon to amend or modify in any way it saw fit an to treat courts and Castle with open contempt. The prosecution is a farce, and nothing brings au- | colony." the ity into such contempt as a presecution which

The journey of the Earl of Aberdeen late Viceroy of Ireland to India, it is suprosed, will probably qualify him for the Indian Vicercyalty. the most splendid of all the prizes in the rift of the English Go ernment. Like the Roseberys, the Earl and Countess of Aberdeen begin their In lian tour as guests of Lord Reav. the present Go ernor of Bombay, and Lady Reay, who have made the Gove nor's house more brilliant and popular than it has lately been. The report of ability, come what may. It is of course better imous opinion was that the Executive Board should have Lord Rosebery's immediate return is probably baseless. The Liberal minority in the House of Lor's will get on very well at the beginning of the session under the easy leadership of Lord Gran ille. If Lord Rosebery cuts short his tour which was not expected to end before March. it will be because Mr. Gladstone wants him here vice and orinion the Liberal leader really values is now a very short one. Lord Rosebery is the only member left of the "inner Cabinet." Lord Ita tin ton having gone over to the enemy. Lord Granville being out of touch of public opinion. and the Earl of Dalhousie, who has returned from Gibraltar, still suffering from insomnia,

court; an! that is the point on which Mr. Dillon

agr es with him.

Colin Campbell's behalf has turned the current of general opinion in her favor. Her own tes timony made a great impression on the profes dangerous cross-examination failed to shake her on a single point. Y sterday's alibi as against the Purfleet story on which Lord Colin mainly relied, seems complete, and many other minor

Lord Tennyson's new volume meets with but a told reception from the critics. Only the Tory or an. une asciously grateful, perhaps, for the favorable expectations are signally fulfilled in the of this country."

"New Locksley Hall." "The hatred and contempt which Lord Tennyson feels for the mouthing politicians and cant of the democracy finds. says "The Standard," "fullest expression," But the rapture of admiration which pervades this notice finds no echo elsewhere. Most people feel as they strugg'e through these latest stanzas that Lord Tennyson's once inimitable delicacy and precision of diction have given place to conceits, to o er-elaboration and to false ornament and his best friends wish him to publish no more.

portant body in the Kin dom, emphatically inorses the Postmaster-General's American mail policy, and the Glasgow Chamber of Commerce where the hostility was supposed to be greatest. refuses to condemn him. The Cunard and White Star companies seize the opportunity to reduce their New-York sailings from weekly to fortni htly, doubtless thus saving money during the dull season. The Cunarders have already begun

The Roberts North billiard match came to an end Saturday mi night, amid a scene of excitement to which there has been no rarallel in recent years. The hall was crowded and hundreds were tu ned away. Roberts, at first nearly a thousan i points behind, played with wenderful nerve and skill and came finally within 116 points, when North ran out by a fluke and so won. The billiard world regards Roberts's performance as unequalled, but North pocketed the stakes with the remark that he had no wish to play the cham-

STRAINING THE LAW AGAINST DILLON. HE MUST GIVE BAIL IN TWELVE DAYS OR GO TO

PRISON FOR SIX MONTHS. DUBLIN, Dec. 14.—John Dillon appeared for himself to-day in the action brought by the Government against him for agitating in favor of the "plan of campaign." In his address to the Court Mr. Dillon contended that the language he used in the speech selected as the basis of the prosecution was justifiable, and that the Crown was training the law against him. The judge declared that the "plan of campaign" was clearly and absolutely li-legal. He ordered Mr. Dillon to give a personal bond in the sum of \$5,000, with two sureties for \$5,000 each, for good behavior in the future, within twelve days, or go to prison for six months.

FOR THE RELIEF OF EMIN BEY.

LONDON, Dec. 14.—Henry M. Stanley's expedition for the relief of Emin Bey will start in February. The Egyptian Government contributes \$50,000 toward the expenses, and a private citizen has guaranteed the projectors against monetary loss.

MEXICANS BOUND TO HEAR PATTL CITY OF MEXICO, Dec. 14, via Galveston.-Notwith standing the recent swindle by the pretended agent for dame Patti, the demand for seats during her season here next month is so great that twice the capacity of the house has already been applied for and this too with the house has already been applied for and this too with the prices of admission 25 per cent higher than those fixed by the bogus agent. It was reported to-day at the office of the Governor of the federal district that the fugitive, alleged to be Charles Bourtan, a Frenchman, is some-where in the State of Guadalajara, making his way to the

NEWS NOTES FROM LONDON.

LONDON, Dec. 14, 1886. STEAMERS IS COLLISION.—The British steamer Cadox. On, Captuln Stacey, which arrived at Havre on December 2 from Entimore, has been in collision with the Cumria. Both vessels were damaged.

Cash against the Cunard Conpany.—The hearing it the case of the Government against the Cunard Steam mip Company for refusing to carry transatiantic mails which was set down for to-day, has been postponed unti-Friday. The company has signified its willingness to sarry such mails as may be tendered in the meantime.

LEO XIII. ON THE ANTI-RENT CAMPAIGN. ROME, Dec. 14.—The Pope had a conference to day with rdinal Simeoni, and prepared instructions to the Irish PLAIN TALK FROM CANADA.

MINISTER FOSTER ON THE FISHERIES. BEING AN AMERICAN IS NO PROTECTION"-THE DOMINION HAS RIGHTS AND THEY WILL BE PROTECTED.

[ST TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] OITAWA, Dec. 14 .- George Foster, Minister of

Fisheries, was seen this evening regarding the position taken by Secretary Bayard in his report to the President with reference to Canada not being able under the existing treaty between the United States and Great Britain to defend her fisheries. The Minister said that he had given the subject careful consideration and was prepared to give the public a statement as to the position of the Dominion authorities. He then went on to

Bayard's reputation making such a statement as he has made in this respect. Ever since 1845 this colony has enforced like treaties without a voice being raised by any one in opposition. This right is one which is not delegated by Great Britain to Canada in any sense, as it is understood that the commissioned officers of the Dominion have under the law equal rights and authority in Ashbourne has his way one week, Sir Michael all matters affecting the rights of the colony Hicks Beach the next. "The result of this in with those immediately appointed by Her Majwith those immediately appointed by Her Majesty's Government. The officials of Canada are, commission from the Governor-General or Her law the Government is as well able to enforce treaty rights negotiated by Great Britain and any other Power, in which Canada has accepted equal station with either high contracting party by accepting it by act of Parliament, as is Great Britain itself. If there was ever any doubt as to this it will be settled for ever by recent decisions of the Privy Council in which the law was held imperial act so far as it affects that particular

This, he continued, was borne out by all fai's. This, he believes, will be practically a thorities and generally accepted by all nations. failure whatever may be the decision of the He was sure that the point made by Secretary Bayard as to any want of authority on the part of Canada to enforce the provisions of the treaty of 1818 was not well taken. Being asked how the Government would treat in the future American fishing vessels in case a damage commission was appointed by the United States Government,

> terpret it we shall make seizures. We have rights which we propose to protect and will protect to the best of our knowledge and that we should live in peace with our neighbors to the south, but when it comes to a sacrifice of principle in order to live at peace we prefer to take the consequence of maintaining our just rights, be the consequences what they may. I regard the position taken from the beginning by the United States in the fishery matter as one inimical to the best interests of the two coun-

There had been lots of brag and bluster, but at an early day be looked to see sound commen sense prevail. There was no occasion for the tiery utterances of such men as Senator Frye, of

"As to rast seizures." he said, "we have customs regulations which apply to all vessels coming into Canadian waters, and owing to this there has a isen a misconception. Any vesse's violating these laws become amenable to the authorities. Fishing vessels may enter for any purpose allowed under the treaty of 1818, but live up to the customs laws or they become liable the same as a trading vessel. If Amerthe fish therein, they must not complain if they are caught and treated like ordinary offenders against the criminal code of Canada. Being an American is no protection neither is it a valid poet's Toryism, plucks up courage to sav that its defence for crime committed against the laws

schooner Highland Light was sold at Georgetown to-day and bought in by the Government. She has been fitted up as a cruiser and sailed for Halifax immediately after the saic.

FAIR PROMISES OF M. GOBLET. THE PROVISIONAL BUDGET PASSED-THE QUESTION OF CHURCH AND STATE.

Paris, Dec. 14.—The Chamber of Deputies to-day by a vote of 508 to 12 passed the provisional budget for two of the debate on the budget M. Clemenceau contended that a majority favored the separation of Church and State. a majority havored the separation of courter and state and the late Cabinet was overthrown because it had remained stationary. The declarations of the new Ministry were not satisfactory. The Cabinet would find it impossible to obtain a majority without the co-operation of the Extreme Left, which section only asked for reforms which were demanded by the entire Republican party, and the carrying out of which would bring about the union of all Republicans and Extremists. [Applease

the union of all Republicans and Extremists. [Appliques.]

M. Goblet, replying, culorized M. de Freycinet, who, he said, was defeated on a side issue and not by a vote of the Republican majority. [Cheers.] The present Cabinet did not mean to deal in idle declarations, but in acts which would be carried into effect at the beginning of the New Year. [Cheers.] A settlement of the religious question would become possible when demanded by a large majority in the country. In the meantime the suppression of the Public Worship budget would be an illexal proceeding. A majority in the Chamber did not favor the separation of Church and State. [Protest from members of the Lett].

The Chamber by a vote of 339 to 211 rejected a metion

Left). the Chamber by a vote of 330 to 211 rejected a motion begin immediately to debate upon—the—bill—providing

WILLING TO RULE OVER BULGARIA Gotha, told the Bulgarian deputation to-day that he was willing to accept the Bulgarian throne if the Sobrange elected him and the powers confirmed his election.

BELFAST RIOTERS SENTENCED. four of the men arrested for wrecking houses along the Shaukhill road during the riots last June to four months' imprisonment each. The prisonershad all pleaded guilty.

TO SETTLE THE ALASKAN BOUNDARY. OTTAWA, Dec. 14 (\*pecial).—Negotiations are vending looking to the appointment of a joint commission by Canada and the United States for the purpose of settling the boundary between Alaska and British North America.

A portly guest at the Hoffman House, John D. Benson, with two workmen, a porter and the elevator boy, were considerably shaken up and frightened, but in no way considerably shaken up and frightened, but in no way hurt, by the rapid descent of the front elevator of that hotel yesterday from the third floor to the basement. The accident occurred about noon and was occasioned by a vaive giving way. The elevator came rushing down to the basement, before even the party in it had time to think of danger. They gave loud yells and came out in a hurry with blanched faces, while the guests of the hotel flocked around to see what was the matter. The elevator was found to be wedged in the shaft and the engineer set about the work of righting it. While he was seated on top of the carriage, the machinery was suddenly set in notion and it carried the car up with almost as much rapidity as it had descended. It became wedged at the top, where there was fortunately room for the man on one since of the big wheels to save him from being crushed. A gang of men from the elevator manufactory released him and put the machinery in order again.

CHARGED WITH POINONING HER NEPHEW. PITTSHURG, Dec. 14 (Special).-The trial of Mrs. Eliza beth C. Bunuell, charged with poisoning Eddie Thaw, her beth C. Bunneil, charged with poisoning Leaner nephew, began in the Criminal Court to-day. Local interest in the case will probably equal that taken in the celebrated trial of Jimmy Nutt, who was acquitted of the murder of Dukes. The reputations of a respectable physician and druggist are at stake and if the jury acquits Mrs. Bunneil they will probably have to stand suits for heavy damage. Mrs. Bunneil pleaded not guilty to the indictment, the work of impanelling a jury was begun.

DYING OF HIS WOUND.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.-John C. Miller, who was by George N. Walker near the Interior Department on Wednesday, died from his wounds this morning. Miller's death-bed statement says that Walker shot him without a onient's warning, and that the act was entirely unpro moment's warning, and that the act was entirely improvoked and unjustified. Walker, who has been at liberty on \$20,000 bail, surrendered himself as soon as he heard of Miller's death and was remanded to jail for trial. He will plead aelf—sfence, in that Miller had frequently threatened his life, and that on the day of the shooting he made a motion as if he were about to draw a revolver on Walker before the latter used his own weapon.

THE STOREY WILL CONTEST.

of Maria P. Storey, the first wife of Wilbur F. Storey, for her dower as his divorced wife; took up nearly the entire day in court. Melville W. Fuller argued that the fact of the plaintiff's having obtained alimony out of Mr. Storey's estate supported her claim to dower, Judge Trumbull admitted the claim of the plaintiff to a third of the real estate of which Mr. Storey was seized at the time of his divorce, but disputed any title in either the real or personal property acquired after that time.

AFFAIRS OF LABORING MEN.

THE REVOLT OF BROOKLYN KNIGHTS.

THE PYTHAGORAS HALL ASSESSMENT. The Montauk District Assembly of the Knights of Labor of Brooklyn are actively at work spreading the revolt of the Long Island members of District Assembly No. 49. A meeting was held last night by ommittee appointed at Sunday night's meeting to send the resolutions, manitesto and formal demand send the resolutions, menticato and formal demand for a charter to the General Executive Board at Phila-delphia. The committee got its work into proper con-dition and to-day the papers will be sent. There is not the remotest chance that the demand for the charter will be granted and it is simply made to keep up appearances. In the meantime provisional char-ters will be issued to local assemblies organized by the

up appearances. In the meantime provisional charters will be issued to local assemblies organized by the district.

kalph Robb, who is one of the leading men in the revolt, said yesterday: "We have already applications from six bodies for charters and we will give them. We do not propose to go outside of Long Island, as all that we are fighting for is home rule."

One of the largest local assemblies on Long Island was Local Assembly No. 1,570. It contained 800 members. When the subject of the assessment for Pythagoras Hall first came up, it was decided by a large majority not to pay it, but at a special meeting called in a strange hall this action was reconsidered and a resolution passed to pay the assessment. About 200 members paid it, but the other 600 absolutely refused to do so and withdrew from the order. They have asked for a charter from the Montauk Assembly. The painters' local assembly 500 strong has also withdrawn from No. 49.

A leading member of District Assembly No. 49 said yesteroay "All of this trouble comes from a few local assembles in Brooklyn, who have been suspended for non-payment of dues, and some chronic kickers. We will pay no attention to them. I suppose they would like to draw us into a newspaper controverse, but they can't do it."

Edward E. Kunze, the secretary of District Assembly No. 49, said: "This so-called Montauk District Assembly is simply a blabbing menagerie of kickers. It is the old fight of the outs who want to get in."

It is said that the six local assemblies of tailors in this city and Brooklyn have atmost unanimously re-

It is said that the six local assemblies of tailors in this city and Brooklyn have atmost unanimously re-tused to pay the hall assessment and are to be sus-

TROUBLES OF STREET-CAR MEN. THE EXECUTIVE BOARD TAKING ACCOUNT OF THE

A meeting of District Assembly No. 75 (street-ear em-ployes) was held in Brooklynon Monday. Reports were single exception grievances of more or less import ance were reported. A long discussion as to what more power than they have under the existing laws to take action in pressing cases, and a resolution was passed amending the by-laws so that the Executive Board could order strikes whenever they thought that the grievances

The board met yesterday morning, considered the grievances presented by the various roads and decided those on the Forty-second-st. crosstown, the Boulevard and the Twenty-third-st. and Christopher-

CHICAGO, Dec. 14.—Ed. F. Benton, manager of the silver Spur Company, is aided by a shrewd lawyer in his efforts to escape litigation instituted by his wile. The latter obtained a divorce in a New York court, and was allowed alimony and fees, which the hubban was required to make good. Benton's wife learned that he was in Chicago and to secure a settle ment she caused his arrest on a capias. Penton's Name of Kentucky. Parker, John—Colored, capitain of the watch. Raybord of venue it would being the case before Justice Arud, washington, Martha—Colored, chambermaid. CHICAGO, Dec. 14.—Ed. F. Benton, manager of the silver Spur Company, is aided by a shrewd lawyer but the lawyer dil not want Arul either. The next nearest justice was Bawkinson, and the lawyer did not want him. He finally obtained a change of venue non Justice Kister, and then swore out subpenas for the other two justices as witnesses in the case, they knew absolutely nothing about the facts of the issue, but as witnesses they could not preside as manis-t ates. The case then came before Justice Kersten by assignment from Justice Kistler. Further hearing was put off until Thursday.

KEEPING HENRY SCHWARTZ IN CUSTODY. CHICAGO, Dec. 14 (Special) .- Henry Schwartz, the preced by the police by reason of his supposed implica tion in the sensational murder and robbery of Nicolls, the Rock Island Railroad messenger, was to-day arraigned before Magistrate Meech on the charge of bigamy There were no threats made to the prisoner, nor was he promised protection in the bigamy case if he would tell promised protection in the bigainy case in according to all he knew about the murder. Justice Meech held him in \$2,000 ball, which was not furnished. The State's Attorney, in speaking of the case after the hearing was over, said he was prosecuting the prisoner for bigainy and not for the murder and robbery of Nioells. However, it is evident that the tragedy is the cause of the interest which is being taken in Schwartz, alias Mayhew, by the State.

FORT WORTH, Tex., Dec. 14 (Special).—It is now known that the men who robbed the Fort Worth and Denver train on Saturday obtained more money than at first sup-posed. L. R. Archer, of Bowling Green, Ky., was in the smoking-car, and just as he was trying to hide his pocket smoking-car, and just as he was trying to hide his pocket-book with \$740 in it, one of the robbers saw it and took possession. Mr. Archer says he is a rich man and can af-ford to lose the money if the scoundrels are only caught. One of the posses which went after the robbers got on their trail in Jack County and traced them into a grave-yard, where they were thrown off the track. Mr. Ray, the express messenger, says he had \$3,000 in the safe, the property of the rainroad company. The total amount known to be on the train in gold and greenbacks, includ-ing the express money, was over \$20,000. The robbers' booty was \$945 cash and fifteen watches valued at \$1,200. It is thought that one of the robbers was "Jim" Cummings.

CHICAGO, Dec. 14.—The Chicago Opera House is the first theatre to follow the example set by New-York in neouraging ladies to appear without hats at the evenng performances. A notice which was given a prominent place in the lobby last night, called the attention of the ladies to the fact that a hat and cloak room had been pro-vided, with the necessary attendants, for their conven-ience. It was evidently a surprise, for the bonnets in the audience maintain d their unbroken ranks.

DENIALS FROM CAPTAIN PAUL BOTTON. CHICAGO, Dec. 14.—Captain Paul Boyton asserts that he New-York publication connecting him with a filibustering expedition to Mexico was unwarranted and that h had no knowledge whatever of the advertisement under his name and that of Armand Cico. He has no knowledge of any such person as Cico. Captain Boyton declares that he was on his way to Mexico on private business and that the publication has caused him serious injury.

CHICAGO, Dec. 14.—The hearing of the case of George W. Savage against the First National Bank of Monmouth, Ill., to recover about \$6,800 deposited therein at the time of the Hubbard defalcation, was begun before Judge Blougett this morning. When Hubbard swamped the bank the Savage deposits were missing and he now sues to recover. The defence of the bank is that Hubbard, as savage's agent, incurred only individual responsibility.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 14.—The Harper Brothers' Publishing Court to-day against the Franklin Square Library Com-pany, a Louisville corporation, asking for \$10,000 damages and that an account of profits be rendered and turned over to them. A perpetual injunction is also issued against the corporation printing the Franklin square Liorary on their publication. The Harpers claim an infringement on their trade-mark.

LOST ON A BURNING STEAMER DISASTER ON THE LOWER MISSISSIPPI.

THE STEAMER J. M. WHITE DESTROYED BY FIRE AT BATOU SARA-PRIGHTFUL LOSS OF LIFE. IRY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 14 .- The steamboat J. M. White

next to the largest steamboat plying on the Mississipp River, was burned at 11 o'clock last night while lying at actly how many is unknown, of colored passengers on that part of the boat devoted to people of that race; man deck passengers and a crew of about seventy men. The boat had a cargo of 3,500 bales of cotton, 8,000 sacks of cotton seed and 800 barrels of oil. The manner in which the cotton was piled on either side of the boat created a s ough which a strong current of air rushed and fanned the flames, and sixteen minutes after the fire was discovered the magnificent boat was burned to the water's edge, and her immense cargo had either been consumed or fallen into the river, and was a total loss. Most of the Barry, engineer, and his assistant, "Steve" Rainey, im-mediately turned a stream of water on the fire, but so had no effect whatever and they were compelled to run from the flames and barely escaped with their lives, both being scorehed. "Steve" Callaban, the third clerk of the boat, had just retired to his room and was partly un steamboat man who had been in command of the steamer W. S. Hays just before she was laid up, a short time ago. He was a passenger on the White. He said to Callahan: "Let us rouse the passengers," and the two ran through the cabin do anything but hammer on the doors and cry "Fire !

to seek safety for themselves. Floyd advised going to river, but Callahan urged a return through the cabin and depart from the boat by the gang plank. The decision was reached in an instant and in less time than it takes to tell it they were on their way through the cabin. Scarcely had they started, howburst through the cabin floor quickly followed by flames. They were surrounded in a second. The smoke was stifling and the heat was intense. Callahan became almost unconscious, but managed to stagger out of the furnace to the guards and to secure a life preserver. The air revived him and adjusting the life preserver, he jumped into the river and suc again after Callahan parted with him in the cabin. He is supposed to have been overcome by the smoke, to have life to save those of other people.

As Callahan swam for the shore he saw three negro

omen in the water clinging to the rudder of the burning become of them, but they had disappeared and were no doubt lost. Andrew Pearson, a white man, who held the position in the steamer known as sailorman, as soon as the alarm was given, lowered one of the yawl boats into the river. As he got it down three other men, whose names could not be learned, came to his assistance. The four men were hally burned getting the obserons the water and Callahan sustained severe injuries otherwise by a fall as he stepped from the burning steamer into the boat. But notwithstanding their hurts the four gallant men rowed around the burning boat and succeeded in picking up between forty and fifty people who were floating in the river. The number included three women who were completely surrounded by burning cotton bales. Among the passengers was Superintendent Stafford, of the Vandalia Ratiroad, with his wife and two children. It is stated that on judging retreat to the shore cut off he

The J. M. White was built at a cost of \$225,000, be was only insured for \$27,500 in local and Louisville agencies. The cargo or most of it was insured no dou

OBRIEN NEXT MAYOR OF BOSTON.

RE-ELECTED BY A REDUCED PLURALITY. LABOR CANDIDATE M'NEILL GETS ONLY 3,564

VOTES. Boston, Dec. 14 (Special).-The result of to-day's sanguine Republican dared not unreservedly predict Mr. Hart's election. Mayor O'Brien is re-elected for a third term by a plurality over Hart (Rep.) and Mc-Neill, (Labor) of 4.668. O'Brien's plurality last year was about 8,630. McNeill received 3,564 votes, was about 8,630. McNeill received 3,564 votes, which for the most part came from the Democratic ranks. The nomination of an Independent Labor candidate some though would take from O'Brien enough votes to allow the Republican candidate to get in, but the number of disaffected Democrats was too small to admit of such a result, especially in view of the fact that many Republicans voted for O'Brien, whose administration seems to have been in the main satisfactory. The full vote is as follows: O'Brien, 23,387; Hart, 18,719; McNeil, 3,564.

An extraordinary effort was made by the temperance people to bring out a strong anti-license vote. The result was as follows: In favor of heense, 20,223; against license, 16,786. This shows that 8,670 men who voted did not express their preference on the license question.

license question.

The Board of Aldermen will stand seven Democrats and five Republicans. Last year it stood six Demoand five Republicans. Last year it stood six Democrats, five Republicans, and one Independent, who generally voted on the Republican side. The Council will stand thirty-two Republicans, thirty-five Democrats, and five Independent Democrate; a Republican can be one.

LOWELL, Mass., Dec. 14.-The Democrats gained a victory in the election to-day. James C. Abbott (Dem.),

was re-elected Mayor. The Democrats elected eleven and the Republicans twelve Councilmen. The vote for license showed a majority of 554. NEWBURYPORT, Mass., Dec. 14 .- J. Otis Winkley, the Citizens' candidate, was elected Mayor to-day. The licens vote stood: Yes, 1,039; no, 783.

WORCESTER, Mass., Dec. 14.—This city votes for license by 5,807 against 4,710, and elects Samuel Winslow (Rep.) for Mayor by a vote of 5.811 against 5.001 for John R. Thayer (Dem.) The kepublican Aldermanic tacket is elected, and the Republicans also elect eight out of the twelve finembers of the Common Council. Women worked at the polls all day for the no-license ticket.

HART RE-ELECTED MAYOR OF LYNN. LYNN, Mass., Dec. 14 (special).-The city election to day resulted in the re-election of Mayor Hart by nearly 600 majority, and the Citzens' organization secures a majority of the City Council. The total vote was 1,700 less than the number registered, and the "stay at homes are said to have defeated Rufus Kimball. The city gives 1,000 majority in favor of grantingu floor licenses, and Nathan Clark is elected as assessor for three years.

SALEM, Mass., Dec. 14.—Mayor John Raymond (Rep.) has been re-elec ed by a vote of 2,425 to 1,396 for Barslow (Dem.). The Republicans have a majority in both branches of the city government. The candidates elected were on the "good government" ticket, which was formed without regard to party politics. The license vote in this city stands: Yes, 2,10°C, no, 1,56°S.

RICHARD PERKINS'S CHARITARLE BEQUESTS. Boston, Dec. 14.-Richard Perkins, of Boston, made be-

A FRANCHISE OVER A VETO. THE MARION COUNTY ELECTION FRAUDS.
INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 14.—In the Marion County election frand cases, United States Commissioner Van Buren to-day ruled that he had jurisdiction in the conspiracy proceedings against Bernhammer, Spaan, Coy and Counselman, for the reason that the affidavit relates to an offence against the United States. He ordered that the trial should proceed, and the taking of testimony was begun.

A FRANCHISE OVER A VETO.

A iderman Ferrigan, at the meeting of the Board yesterday, called up the message of the Mayor vetoing the resolution giving consent to the St. Nicholas Avenue and Crosstown Railroad Company to run a railroad in various streets and avenues in Harison. Mr. Van Hensselaer objected on the ground that the railroad was not needed and that it would seconds that the had jurisdiction in the conspiracy proceedings against Bernhammer, Spaan, Coy and Counselman, for the reason that the affidavit rejunction of the St. Nicholas Avenue and Crosstown Railroad Company to run a railroad in various streets and avenues in Harison. Mr. Van Hensselaer objected on the ground that the railroad was not needed and that it would seconds that the railroad various attentions and samp Fourth and St. Nicholas avenues in Harison. Mr. Van Hensselaer objected on the ground that the railroad was not needed and that it would seconds that the railroad was not needed and that it would seconds that the railroad was not needed and that it would seconds that the railroad was not needed and that it would seconds that the railroad was not needed and that it would seconds that the railroad was not needed and that it would seconds that the railroad was not needed and that it would seconds that the railroad was not needed and that it would seconds to the real railroad was not needed and that it would seconds that the railroad was not needed and that it would seconds to the real railroad was not needed and that it would seconds to the real railroad was not needed and that it would seconds to the real railroad was no

ay, O'Neil, Quins, Smith, Van Blaricom, 20.—Nays-Earle, Ryao, and Van Renaselaer, 3. Absent—Cavanagh, This passes

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN SOLD.

A SYNDICATE TO TAKE THE PROPERTY. PROMINENT CITIZENS TO ESTABLISH A PERMANENT EXHIBITION BUILDING ON THE SITE.

The sale of the Madison Square Garden propert has at last been practically consummated. Although all the details have not been completed and the papers have not been executed, there is little doubt that the transaction will be completed. The negotiations between the purchasers and the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company were conducted in behalt of the former by W. F. Wharton, the city manager of the Equitable Life Assurance Society. William C. Gulliver, with Alexander & Green, is counsel for the purchasers The Harlem board of directors met on Monday and approved the proposition of sale. About a month ago the sale of the property was reported, but the Harlem Company was unable to assent to the terms offered for it and negotiations were announced to be "on. They were renewed soon afterward, however, and the obstacles in the way of an agreement were set aside in informal conferences. It is not questioned by those who are most familiar with the matter that the formal

Both Mr. Wharton and Mr. Gulliver were extremely reticent when asked for information respecting the matter. They took the ground that the negotiations had not yet reached a stage, where publicity was desirable. A gentleman interested in the transaction on the side of the purchasers made this statement as to the official status of the purchase and the intention of the buyers:

the buyers:

A number of gentlemen residing in this city, and who are responsible and reputable citizens, are negotiating for the purchase of the Madison Square Garden property. The papers have not yet been strand, but it is probable that the purchase will be completed. Their purpose is not yet fermulated, but it is intended to include the erection of a large permanent exhibition building, and must to preserve this central plot of ground for public see. When their plans are more fully developed they will be made public. In general their plans as to found on this purchase a public appriled enterprise, which will be of use to the citizens of New-York City, as well as to exhibitors and to visitors to the city.

The price to be paid for the property is reported to be \$1,000,000. When surprise was expressed at the small figure at which the Harlem Road parted with small figure at which the Harlem Road parted with the block the reply made was that probably the directors took into consideration the prominence and character of the citizens who are associated in the purchase and the public character of their project. The price shows an enormous advance over the figures paid when the land was still outside of the settled limits of New-York, but is below what would probably be secured at public auction. After the panic of 1873 Mr. Barnum offered \$500,000 for the property, but it was held by the Harlem people then at \$750,000.

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It is premature to attempt any announcement of what will be carried out in detail by those who are interested in the enterprise. But it is known that their designs as talked over pending the negotiations included a radical alteration of the existing building so as to combine with facilities for exhibitions, horseshows, etc., room for dancing purposes and concerts and a summer music-garden. The establishment of booths for lashionable modistes and most of the retail trades encircling the greater part of the building, with awnings protecting the sidewalk and highted with electricity, so as to make the place an attractive shopping centre day or night, is among the plans talked of, which, it carried out, would add largely to the returns on the capital invested. Those who are interested in the project are among the best-known cirizens of whall had standing in New-York. They will probably form a steeth company to conduct the enterprise and raise the needed funds for it. Those who are interested in the project are confident that the Garden can be kept rented the year through for entertainments and exhibitions that will appeal to the public and make the enterprise not only a pecuniary success, but one that will merit the approval of every one interested in the weitare and attractiveness of the city. It will be some time before anything can be done in the way of change, as the Garden is leased to Mr. Forepangh up to next spring.

The ground covered by the big Garden building was purchased in several parcels and at different times in the interest of the New-York and Harlem Railroad. The first purchase was made about 1847 and none of the purchases was more recent than 1853. Part of the land was bought from Archbishop Hughes. About 1853 the property was transferred by the Harlem directors, who had taken title to the land, to true company itself, under the presidency of Robert Schuyler. At first the only use made of it was to have a small starting office at Twenty-sixth-st, an

Station was completed and opened in 1297 garden building was abandoned for rassenger purposes and was leased to Mr. Barnum. Shook & Gilmore's museum and summer garden were there for a time and these less rs put the building into about the condition it is now in. The Garden has been some condition it is now in. The Garden has been some-thing of a "white eleplant" on the hands of the Harlem Road and there have been frequent futile negotiations for its sale in the last ten years.

LIABILITY OF INSURANCE DIRECTORS.

ACCUSED OF NEGLIGENCE AND GIVEN THIRTY DAYS TO ANSWER THE CHARGE.

CHICAGO, Dec. 14 (Special).-Judge Tuley, in the Circuit Cour, to-day made an important ruling as to the liability of directors of an insurance company. Neglie'ection in Boston is not a surprise. Even the most sanguine Republican dared not unreservedly predict receivers of the Chicago Life Insurance Company. and a creditor, Stephen D. Fischer, proceeded against them in behalf of the creditors. Judge Tuley's ruling in-urance Company was organized in 1867 with a subscribed capital of \$100,000, which was subsequently increase 1 to \$125,000, and continued till July 7, 1877, on which date, upon the pet tion of the State Auditor, a receiver was appointed. This receiver now bring this bill against the defendants who were members of one or more of the Boards of Directors from 1871 to 1877, seeking to make them liable for the deficiency of the assets, and to pay the liabilities of the corporation, estimated by the receiver to be over \$674,000. The bill charges that the defendants occupied a trust position toward the company and its policy holders, and that in the performance of their duties as directors they were guilty of such negligence and breaches of trust as remiered them liable for the loss of such policy colders and other creditors of the company. The allegations of the bill, which are admitted by the semular to be true, are numerous. False annual sine allegations of the bill which are admitted by the semurer to be true, are numerous. False annual rejors had been printed and presented to the State Au itor. "In the opinion of the Court," said Judge Juley, "it was the duty of the directors to know that these annual statements were false, and their tastire to detect this fact was gross negligence on their jar. The detentants must answer the charges in the bill wi hin thirty days."

The detentants are William Tucker, S. M. Nicker-

son, John W. Clapp, C. L. Currier, Emanuel Franken-thal, Gottfried inlinker, Jacob Freedman, R. M. Isham, and E. Florsheim, nearly all of whom are men of great wealth.

ARRIVAL OF BOHU, THE RHINOCEROS,

THE NEW PET FOR THE CENTRAL PARK MENAGERIA -HER JOURNEY FROM THE SOUTH.

u, the new rhinoceros for the menagerie Central Park, arrived yesterday from New-Orleans. She is fourteen years old, but is not so large as Bombi, who died last spring; she is of African birth while Bombi came from India. She was purchased by Superintendent Conklin in New-Orleans last month at the sale of a large collection of animals belonging to Cole's circus. The rhinoceros was the only one in the country and had been for eight years the leadin the country and had been for eight years the rad-ing attraction of the Cole collection. She was cap-tured in Dahomey, Africa, and for several years was shown in Europe before she was brought to the United States. It is estimated that Bohu has trav-

shown in Europe coors are was brought to the United States. It is estimated that Bohu has travelled over 15,000 miles,

Yesterlay when the train reached Jersey City the cage was taken on a ferryboat and drawn up Broadway with six horses. At Union Square a small boy shouted "firet" and a policeman stopped the driver, telling him that his wagon was on fire. The hot box had to be cooled. Toward evening the horses drew up with their load behind the Arsenal, followed by a crowd of boys. One side of the cage had a vivid picture of Daniel in the lions' den, and on the other there was a picture of Bohu ripping open with her big tusks the sides of an elephant. The cage was placed inside the Carnivora Building that is to be the new home of the rhinoceros. When the sides were taken down to let in the light all the lions and tigers in the collection roared a welcome to the new-comer. Miss Murphy, the hippopotamus, gave a great snort and pressed against the heavy bars of Bombi's old cage.

The rhinoceros was hungry and paid little attention to the greetings. She rubbed her yellow tusks along the tars of her cage and glared at the lions with her small black eyes. To-day the public will be admitted to see Bohu, but it will be several months before she is in good condition, Mr. Conkin says, and about a mousane pounts of flesh will have to be placed on her sides. At present she weighs a ton and is twelve feet long.

ACCUSING THE APPRAISER

CHARGES AGAINST MR. MCMULLEN.

A STARTLING REPORT FROM SPECIAL AGENT OSBORT -ALLEGED UNDERVALUATIONS IN CUTLERY [FROM A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, Dec. 14 .- When John Sherman was Secretary of the Treasury he began an energetic and systematic investigation of the great frauds upon the revenue which were going on. He sout a number of special agents abroad, and had seare inquiries made into every branch of trade. His policy has been maintained ever since and has saved many hundreds of thousands of dollars to the Treasury. It is estimated that the reports of Mr. Tingle on silks was alone worth \$600,000 year to the revenues. That on Colonel Geo year to the revenues. That on Colonel George Tichnor on the lace and fine silk trade has benefited the country nearly \$2,000,000. Among the present special agents is W. H. Osborn, a man ecpecially expert in the cutlery trade. Last summer on a mission of inquiry into undervaluations. He has made a series of important reports. The last one, which completes his work, reached the Department early this month. It deals with the passage of fraudulently undervalued and classified merchandise through the public stores at New-York. and presents not only charges against prominent cutlery importers in New-York, but makes serious accusations against Appraiser McMullen.

OPPOSITION FROM THE APPRAISER AND HIS AS

SISTANTS.

The examination was made with the assistance of Special Agents Hanlon and Adams, and has been, Mr. Osborn says, "as complete an investigation of the matter as the determined opposition of the Appraiser and Assistant Appraiser Halstel, who have resorted in their owe interest and that of the impli-cated importers, their close friends, to every means in their power to place obstacles in the way, would permit." Mr. Osborn takes occasion to rem irk that had his reports from Europe been acted upon, "the present investigation would not have been required, and the evil would have been virtually cured, fraud put an end to, and the revenue bone

When he first called upon Appraiser McMullen. that official denied the existence of undervaluation and still maintains this position despite the proofs which Mr. Osborn has accumulated. The house of Alexander Coppel, of Solingen and Philadelphia, which Mr. McMullen is accused of having materially favored, has been involved in revenue controversies for years. Between June 22 and September 8, as the result of an investigation, Mr. Coppel paid \$2,521 45 in penal duties alone. The late Special Agent Adams, of Philadelphia. had frequent trouble with him, and on January 14, 1886, in a report to Secretary Manning, accused him of undervaluations and said: "The boast is still being made by him and his agents, that he has no difficulty in getting his goods through at New-York at the invoice value." This report was forwarded to Mr. Osborn in Germany. Writing from Elberfeld last February, he states that Mr. Adams's strictures are true and apply not only to Coppel but to many other German importers of cutlery. He even accused the firms with which Mr. O'Leary and Mr. Hawkins, the merchant appraisers who reappraised Coppel's goods materially raising the figures of his invoice, are connected of similar undervalua-These firms are Alfred Field & Co., of No. 93 Chambers-st., and H. & Co., of Nos. 101 and 103 Duane-st. Mr. Osborn says that the evidence in the Department's possession is sufficient to warrant proceedings against at

least nine or ten firms. HOW THE UNDERVALUATIONS ARE PRACTISED. The alleged methods employed by these houses to escape the payment of the proper duty are nearly all alike. The foreign establishments with which they deal are real y their own houses. Mr. Coppel's manufactory at Solingen is now under his own name, just as he runs his house at Philadelphia. Mr. Field is more discreet. His firm here is Alfred Field & Co. They "import from their own office in Solingen," Mr. Osborn says, "which is managed by a young man named Waiter Klaas, in whose name all goods are shipped." H. Boker & C., in New-York, receive their merchandise from Heinrich Boker, of Antwerp. Most of the accused firms are not manufacturers abroad, but merely merchants. They get the goods there, invoice them at lower values than are true and right, or under improper classifications, and pay duty on them here up in these incorrect invoices.

Several serious charges are preferred by Mr. Osborn against Appraiser McMullen. He distinctly accuses the Appraiser of being closely connected with a number of the houses concerned in alleged undervaiuations, of impeding all efforts at investigation and of disregarding reports sent to him for his personal inquiry. In one place he says:

his personal inquiry. In one place he says:

On becar ber I last I worte stating that from a very careful and exhaustive investigation regarding the "Tree" brand o culters, I could come to no other conclusion than that those goe is were undervalued at least 35 per cent, and on the 6th of January last I again made a communication to the Department giving evidence and illustrations, and also stating that in my opt ion the undervaluation was as great if not greater than it these coopeled to pay so bere an amount for a ditional and penal duties. I resonmended further that in view of these face their Remembed invoices of nordware should be closely scrutinized and it may be that is why the classification of some of those goods has been recently changed. In this communication I cointed to an arcicle invoiced as an earlied have the face of their face at all, but a cigar-cutter, tovolced at \$10.50 per dozen, and valued in splingers at not less than 14 marks. These reports were sent, so I am informed, and the indursements prove the fact, to Appraiser Mo-Millen for his action, but for reasons that can be surmised he thought proper to disregard them. The investigation proves that, so far as one be assertained, and the records of the Custem House show it to be so, Boker & Cu, have for rears invoiced these goods, in different site is a pocket cutterly and in the present form of invoice describe them so, and they have be an bassed by the Appraiser at 50 per cent duty whereas, only for the fraudulent classification, 70 per cent should have been collected. Of ccurse it is impossible to say a hat quantities have been brought in, because they are made in various putterns and shipped under many numbers.

SUMMONED B FORE THE Callector.

SUMMONED B FORE THE COLLECTOR.

Mr. Osborn then cites a number of these invoices, an I states that he has secured samples of the goods to be used in a suit against Mr. Boker. Their net cost to Mr. Boker, duty at 50 per cent included, it \$2 77 per dozen. Their net selling price is \$7 42 per dozen, thus leaving a net profit of \$4 65 on an out-

lay of \$2.77. Mr. Osborn proceeds:

On Monday morning Appraises McMullen Assistang Aptra ser D. C. Baisted and Examiner o. S. Guion were summoned effore the Collector and on samples of certain knives out of Field's and Boker's freportations being placed before them, the two latter valued them at from 33.1-3 per cent to 120 per cent above the price at which they were involced, entered and passed. The Appraiser, who has examined and passed the same goods for so long a period, was discreedly silved. Regarding the circ arcenter, they all claimes it was a kinfe with a circar-cutter, they all claimes it was a kinfe with a circar-cutter attached, but even admitting that the onlide used as a kinfe, the last 1- that it is a circar-cutter pure and si-opic is always involved so, and every importer in New-York of to accordists' atticles to whem it has been submitted is prepared to a sear it is so, and the proper classification is "smoker's Article" and the duty 70 per cent, and of person living kis-wa this better than Boker at Cw. and Appraiser McMullem.

Attached to this is a statement made by seven lay of \$2 77. Mr. Osborn proceeds:

Attached to this is a statement made by seven well-known New-York tobacconists who declare that the article is not a knife, could not be a knife. and is a cigar-cu ter and always known as such "this fraud," says Mr. Osborn, "has been perpetrated for a long time. Mr. McMullen was examiner for many years, the goods passed through his hands and he permitted it. It would hart his feelings to ascribe his dereliction of duty to ignorance, and I will leave it to the department to decide to what it should be ascribed. As for Boker & Co., they have been importing so many years that no doubt they knew precisely what they were doing when they described a cigar-cutter as a pocket-knife, and know they were making a fraudulent invoice and entry.'

Even more severe than this is Mr. Osborn's treatment of Field & Co., and of the appraiser's conne ment of Field & Co., and of the appraiser's come tion with the firm. He says that his reports again them have all resulted in their promptly raising it values of their invoices and in abusing him. I decares that they have been most active in edeavoring to stop all investigation, resorting various tricks and devices. "They have used abusing falsehood," he asserts, "as their abi